The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,256.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 4. 1787.

THEATRE ROYAL.

In a few Days will be performed,
A COMEDY,
IN WHICH
MRS JORDAN
Will appear in a favourite Character.
WITH
A FARCE,
As will be expressed in the Bills.

By Particular Desire.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
NEW ASSEMBLY ROOM, LEITH.
On THURSDAY next, the 7th inst. The
LECTURE ON HEADS,
By Mr. LEE-LEWES.
Admittance Two Shillings.
To begin at Seven o'clock.

LEATHER TRADE.

AS a MARKET is now opened in this City for the SALE of all sorts of LEATHER, DUNBAR PRINGLE offers his best services as a Factor or Agent for buying or selling all sorts of Leather on commission. Those who are pleased to favour him with their employ may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their interest.

He continues to manufacture and sell, at his shop, Nether Bow, Shamoy, White, and Tanned Leather, and Sod Oil for Curriers, &c.

Letters or orders addressed as above, viz. To Dunbar Pringle, Edinburgh, will be duly attended to.

LAURIESTON DISTRICT.

THIS is to give notice, That there is to be a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the District of Lauriestion, Teviot-row, and Parkplace, on Wednesday next, the 6th June current, at ten o'clock forenoon, in the house of Mr Robertson printer, for the purpose of chusing Commissioners and Clerk for the ensuing year.

THIS is to give notice to the Public,

That Mrs STODDART has removed from Leith Walk, this term of Whitsunday, to that pleasant and healthful village of Inverese, to the property of the late deceased Mr Thomas Campbell. The house is commodious, and most of it back from the street, with offices and a pleasant garden. The walls are about 9 feet high. The above house was fitted up for Gentlemen and Ladies lodgings who are insane, it being the first in this place in that way. Mrs Stoddart promises to wait faithfully upon those who please to favour her. Whoever pleases to employ her may call at her house in Inverese, near Musselburgh, and she will let them know her terms.—She returns her grateful thanks to those that has employed her at present.

PRESENT REDUCED PRICES OF
TEAS, SPIRITS, WINES, &c.

AT JAMES MITCHELL's Warehouse, first above the head of Forrester's Wynd, Lawn Market, Edinburgh.

TEAS, per lib.			SPIRITS, per Gall.	
Very good Souchong,	6	0	Fine Old Jamaica Double Rum,	7 0
Good ditto,	5	0	Good ditto,	6 0
Very best Congo,	4	6	Single ditto,	5 0
Good ditto,	4	0	Best Coniac Brandy,	8 0
Ditto,	3	6	Good ditto,	6 0
Best Bohea,	2	0	Ditto,	5 0
Best Hyson Green,	8	0	Dutch Geneva,	6 0
Ditto,	7	0	Fine Old Aquavitæ,	3 0
Port, Sherry, and Lisbon Wines, at 1 s. 4 d. per bottle.			Good ditto,	2 9
			Ditto,	2 6
			Best Fairntosh,	5 0
			Shrub,	5 0
			Cinnamon,	6 0

Best Lump Sugar at 8 d. and good Powder and Raw ditto, at 6 d. per lib. to Tea and Spirit Customers.

ROYAL MAIL COACH,
BY BERWICK—FOR LONDON,

SETS out from WILLIAM DRYSDALE's, King's Arms, St Andrew's Street, New Town, Edinburgh, every day at half past three o'clock afternoon, arrives early next morning at Newcastle, where it stops an hour; arrives that evening about eight o'clock at York, where it stops several hours; and arrives in London in fifty-five hours from the time it leaves Edinburgh.

Fare as under:

From Edinburgh to Newcastle,	L. 1	8	0
From Newcastle to York,	1	0	0
From York to London,	2	2	0
In all,	L. 4	10	0

The Proprietors of the Royal Mail Coach, beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have provided (at a very great expence) a complete set of carriages, on an approved construction, with patent axletrees, all proven before they are put to use, which have hitherto stood the test of the rapidity of the conveyance, even in the roughest part of the road.—The regularity of their arrivals both in Edinburgh and London, which ever since they got said carriges, can be depended on within ten minutes, (the truth of which the Public in general are convinced of is) the greatest proof of the speed and safety of the conveyance.

The Proprietors return their sincere thanks to a generous Public, who have hitherto supported them; and hope, from the speed and regularity of their conveyance, the safety of person and property, protected by well-armed guards, appointed and paid by Government for that purpose, that it will be an object to those who wish to travel with speed and safety.

From the uncommon share of Public favour the Proprietors have met with in this new and much-approved undertaking, they are determined that no carriage whatever shall convey quicker or cheaper than the Royal Mail Coach.

Edinburgh, 28th May 1787.

EDWARD ATKINSON respectfully informs the Public, that he is now removed from the Cowgate head, to that large and commodious house at Bristo-Port, well known by the name of the George Inn, where neat Post Chaises, with able horses and careful drivers, may be had on the shortest notice.

E. A. returns his sincerest thanks to his friends for past favours, and begs leave to assure them and the public in general, that he will ever be solicitous to merit their encouragement, and will exert himself accordingly.

☞ The Edinburgh and Carlisle Fly to London, by Lancaster and Manchester, sets out now from said Inn, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five o'clock afternoon; and the Edinburgh and Jedburgh Fly by Lauder, every Tuesday and Friday, at seven o'clock in the morning.

MONEY.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING to be LENT upon Heritable Security.
Apply to Alexander Christie writer in Dunse.

COUNTESS of STRATHMORE.

The King, on the prosecution of Elinor Leonora Bowes, commonly called the Countess of Strathmore,

AGAINST

Andrew Robinson Bowes, Thomas Bowes, Mark Prevost, George Chapman, James Bourne, Samuel Bigg, George Lucas, &c. for a conspiracy.

The information contained five charges, the substance of which was, that Lady Strathmore has commenced a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court against her husband, Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq; for a separation and divorce, and that the defendants knowing the premises, had conspired to assault and imprison her (Lady Strathmore) for the purpose of preventing the determination of the same.

Mr Mingay, Mr Law, and Mr Garrow appeared as counsel on the part of the prosecution. Mr Mingay opened the case in a very concise, but correct and pointed manner—and as the evidence contains the whole of this singular transaction, we shall proceed to state it in the order in which it was given.

After proving the marriage of Mr Bowes with Lady Strathmore, in the year 1777, by production of the Register; and that a suit of separation was depending in the Court of Arches on the 10th day of May 1786, in which suit Mr Bowes had filed an allegation on the 30th of November; that Lady Strathmore and him then lived together on terms of *mutual forgiveness*, &c. which allegation, if it had been proved, would put an end to the suit for the divorce.

Peter Orme was called, who proved that he was a post-boy living at Stone, in Staffordshire; that on the 14th of October last Mr Bowes, Charles Chapman, under the fictitious names of Colonel Medecin and Mr Johnston, with Peacock, Bigg, and others, and after asking him if he wanted a place, hired him as a servant to Mr Bowes, at the rate of 20 l. a-year, and one guinea down; that in consequence of this hiring he came to London according to appointment, and met Prevost, Chapman, and Bowes in Covent-Garden, who took him to a house in Norfolk-street, in the Strand, which Mr Bowes under a fictitious name and disguise had hired; that Mr Bowes sometimes went out with a large wig on his head, and sometimes in a sailor's dress with trowsers; that he usually went out in a coach with the blinds up; that he (the witness) frequently accompanied the party to Hyde-park, Chelsea, and their environs, and that he understood that some one had robbed Colonel Medecin of his plate, and that all these secret expeditions and contrivances were calculated to detect the thief:——that on Sunday the 23d October, he went with Colonel Medecin, (Mr Bowes) and Peacock, (viz. Johnston) and was ordered to follow Lady Strathmore's carriage, which they had discovered:—That in consequence of some intelligence he went the same evening with Bowes, Johnston, and Prevost, to the Cock at Eaton, where they dined, and afterwards returned to town:——That on the 10th of November, Mr Bowes ordered him to hire a chaise with excellent horses, and to wait at the Adam and Eve, on the Barnet road:—That he was there by eleven o'clock, when he perceived Mr Bowes coming with a gentleman's carriage, followed by a hackney coach, the first of which he understood to be Lady Strathmore's, and that Mr Bowes beckoned to him to follow the coaches with his chaise; that Lady Strathmore frequently cried out murder from the coach; that he went on to Highgate, and from thence to Barnet, and from thence to Stilton, and from thence to Strickland castle; that at Stilton, Mr Bowes wanted Lady Strathmore to get out of her coach, and go into the chaise, and on her refusing so to do, he forced her in; that at Strickland castle he carried certain papers to Thomas Bowes, who ordered him to place them where he found them; that he heard the officer of the King's Bench demand the body of Lady Strathmore; that on Monday night last, was sent for to Connas at Reigate, where he saw Lucas, who offered him money if he would not go against them.

Mrs Land was next called—she let the house in Norfolk Street to Mr Bowes and Peacock; they took it about 14th or 15th October, and staid there till about the 15th November, under the names of Colonel Medecin and Mr Johnston.

Thomas Crundell, Lady Strathmore's footman, proved, that in October last, he saw two hackney-coaches in Bloomsbury-square with the blinds up: That he went to see who were in them, and that on perceiving him, the carriages drove away. This was about ten days before Lady Strathmore was carried off. That on the 10th of November, Lady Strathmore, accompanied by Miss Morgan and Captain Farrer, went out in the coach: That they stopped at Mr Forster's, an ironmonger in Oxford-street: That Lady Strathmore and the others had no sooner entered Mr Forster's shop, than a person came up to him (the witness) and said, 'that I was his prisoner, charging me with having threatened the life of one Cummings, who afterwards appeared to be George Chapman, one of the defendants'; and I was, upon this charge, carried before Mr Justice Walker.

Daniel Lee, Lady Strathmore's coachman, proved, that when her Ladyship, Miss Morgan, and Captain Farrer, went into Mr Forster's shop, one Saunders, a constable, got upon the box and said, "Damn you, I have got a warrant for you," and that he was taken to Justice Walker's office. This witness also proved, that about ten days before Lady Strathmore was carried away, Lucas came to him in the stable-yard, and after making some remarks respecting the size of the dog in the yard, the strong fastenings which they had to the house, and the great anxiety they seemed to shew to secure themselves, he enquired into the cause of it, and by some artful means or other contrived to get himself hired by Lady Strathmore as a proper person to guard and take care of the house: That on Friday morning the 10th of November, the morning Lady Strathmore was taken away, Lucas came to Lady Strathmore, said all danger was over, and that he had taken away the additional watchman; and then asked the witness if Lady Strathmore was not that morning to rise out, to which the witness had replied that he did not know. He also proved, that he frequently saw coaches in Bloomsbury-square, with people about them, or in them, pointing to, and watching Lady Strathmore's house.

William Saunders, a constable, proved, that on the 9th of November, between eight and nine o'clock, Lucas had called upon him, and told him that he would give him a guinea to go along with him on the morrow: That he went accordingly to the Yorkshire Grey, in Hart-Street, Bloomsbury, where he met Meacham, another constable; that presently a coach drove up to the door, and that Lucas introduced a person to them of the name of Cummings, whom they afterwards found to be George Chapman: That Lucas soon after, on looking out of the window, cried, "now we are all ready, my boys;" and that they all got into the coach, and followed Lady Strathmore's coach by Oxford Road, during which time Lucas gave to him and Meacham a warrant against her Ladyship's coachman and footman, for an assault on one Cummings: That after her Ladyship had got out, they took the coachman and footman to Justice Walker's office, where Cummings had positively said he would be as soon as him.

Mr Justice Walker proved, that he had issued the warrant upon an information made on oath by one Cummings, who, on being questioned, Whether the assault had put him in fear? had replied, "that it was time to be afraid when a pistol was put to his head"—that when the coachman and footman were brought before him, they waited some time for the appearance of Cummings, who not appearing, they were at length discharged. He also proved, that Lucas had been a runner at this office for many years.

Mrs Morgan, the companion of Lady Strathmore, was next called, who proved, that upon seeing the coachman and footman thus violently seized, they ran up stairs into one of Mr Forster's rooms, and locked themselves in; that Lucas, in a moment after, *tapped* at the door, and cried out, "My dear Lady, here is Lucas your friend at the door; pray open it;" that, in consequence of this, they opened the door, and went down stairs, when Lucas seized Lady Strathmore by the arm, and told her he had a warrant against her, which he was bound to execute at the peril of his life; that Lucas forced her into the coach, and commanded Captain Farrer, in the King's name, to assist him in executing the King's warrant; that Lucas, Lady Strathmore, and Captain Farrer were driven away in the coach, and that she, in consequence of Lucas having insinuated that there was a warrant out against him also, had escaped out of the back-door, promising Lady Strathmore to go immediately to Mr Lacy, her Ladyship's attorney, and inform him of her situation.

Captain Farrer proved, that he had seen Lucas at Lady Strathmore's, and that her Ladyship had innocently hired him to guard her from the machinations which she suspected were forming against her; that on the 10th of November, Lady Strathmore, desirous to take an airing, had requested his company, signifying an apprehension that it was the design of Mr Bowes to seize and carry her off; that they went to Forster's in Oxford street, where Lady Strathmore was seized in the manner described by the former witnesses; that Lady Strathmore had refused to go with Lucas, until he, Captain Farrer, was permitted to attend her, which he did without attempting to rescue her, on Lucas's assuring him, that he meant to carry her, as it was his duty, before Lord Mansfield at Caen Wood; that they all got into the coach, which drove down Tottenham Court Road; that a post-chaise stood at the turnpike on the road to Highgate.—Lucas on the road said, there would be terrible work, and perhaps some lives lost——that in Kentish town, he, the witness, attempted to stop the coach, to get assistance, but that he was prevented by Lucas; and that the coach drove on to Highgate——that at Highgate he saw Bowes; and that Lucas proposed to take Lady Strathmore to Lord Mansfield's; that Mr Bowes asked him who he was, and said Lady Strathmore was his wife; and that on Lady Strathmore's crying out *Murder*, he went out to collect assistance to rescue her; and that Bowes threatened to knock him down;——that himself, Lady Strathmore, Mr Bowes, and Lucas, got into the coach, and going down Highgate hill, Lady Strathmore exclaimed, "This is not the way to Lord Mansfield's;" that he, the witness, said, it was not; upon which Bowes said, "Damn you, Sir, hold your tongue; you may, if you please, get out of the carriage;"—that a number of men surrounded the carriage with arms; and that he was forced out of the carriage, which Lady Strathmore endeavoured to prevent, by laying hold of his arm; and he was obliged to walk back.

William Broughton proved, that on the 10th of November, Lucas observed a post-chaise and four, at the Red-lion at Barnet, and which he apprehended was for some young couple who were going to Gretna green; that when the carriage came up, Lucas thrust Lady Strathmore into the carriage, in despite of her crying out murder, and held her down by the neck and thighs. This evidence was confirmed by that of Emanuel Manis.

William Barker proved, that when they arrived at Stilton, Mr Bowes called for pen, ink, and paper, and that after having written something, he heard Lady Strathmore say, "that she would not "sign her hand to that, or any thing of that kind." That at eleven o'clock at night, they forced Lady Strathmore into the carriage, while she cried "Mur-"der! murder! is there no body who will assist "me?" upon which Lucas jumped up behind the carriage and cried out, "Yes, yes, my Lady, I will "assist you."

Richard Wade, a postillion at Gretna-bridge, proved, that he drove Mr Bowes and Lady Strathmore in the chaise from thence to Mr Bowes's seat called Strickland-Castle; that when she got out of the chaise she exclaimed, that she was brought there by force, and hoped it would be made public; and that there were three men armed in a chaise behind. And

Thomas Hopkins proved, that Bourne came to Cockfield in the county of Durham, and went to the house of Mr Hobson the surgeon, saying that Mr Bowes had met with an accident by a fall from his horse, and had broke three of his ribs, dislocated his shoulder, bruised his head, and was at the point of death.

Robert Hobson the surgeon, of Barney-Castle, proved, that on the 21st of October, Bourne had desired him to go to Mr Bowes at the Castle; that on his going there, Bowes asked him if he could keep a secret? and then told him, that from the situation of his affairs it was necessary that he should be secreted, and to form a pretence for that purpose, he intended to fall from his horse, and that he, the witness, would be sent for, and that he must say he had broke his ribs, dislocated his neck, &c.—That this scheme was put in execution, and that he had attended; and after seeming to bleed Mr Bowes, he had put him into a chaise procured for the purpose, and sent him to Strickland Castle; but that the next day, when he went to the Castle, he heard that Mr Bowes had left the country in the middle of the night.

Ridgeway, the Tipstaff of the King's Bench, proved, that he arrived at Strickland Castle about three o'clock on the 13th of November, with a Habeas Corpus, and demanded admittance, and the body of Lady Strathmore; but that both were refused, and that he put the Habeas Corpus under the door, and there proclaimed the purport of it—that Thomas Bowes put his head out of a window, but refused to hold any conversation with him.

Mr Farrer, Lady Strathmore's attorney, proved that he arrived at the Castle about noon on the Wednesday: That the Castle was surrounded by a great multitude of people: That he was refused admittance; but upon threatening to break open the door under the authority he was armed with, Mr Thomas Bowes agreed to admit him alone: That the next day, 16th of November, he was admitted, and asked for Lady Strathmore: That he found her Ladyship had been forced from the Castle in the middle of the night of the 14th, and that Mr T. Bowes, on his making further enquiry, had said he would not answer interrogatories.

Christopher Smith proved, that on the 20th of November, he came up with Mr Bowes and Lady Strathmore in a place called Sughbane-lane; that he requested of Bowes to surrender; that Bowes presented a loaded pistol, and swore that he would be the death of the first man who touched him; that he told Mr Bowes the country was alarmed, and that he presented the pistol at the whole company; that Lady Strathmore jumped from horseback, and ran for protection to the first man who was near her; at which moment he, the witness, had levelled Mr Bowes to the ground with a cudgel he had in his hand.

Mr Bevan was then called, who proved that he saw Lady Strathmore immediately after the rescue, in a very deplorable condition; that her ancles were contracted and dislocated, from being for a long time benumbed by the severity of the weather, to which she had been exposed; that her life was in great danger; and that it was full a month before she could walk.

Upon this evidence, Mr Erskine, who with Mr Chambre and Mr Fielding, was counsel for the defendants, endeavoured to separate the defendants Mr Bourne and Mr Thomas Bowes from the rest; and contended with great eloquence, ability, and judgment, that although he could disprove many of the facts which had been actuated by motives of justice, honour, and discretion, yet as the law would not permit men to conspire to accomplish the most legal, praise-worthy, or necessary ends, he would forbear that evidence, till, upon a future occasion, it should be produced to *the virtual acquittal* of Mr Bowes, in mitigation of his punishment. Mr Justice Buller then summed up the whole of the evidence, the length of which will prevent us from detailing the able manner in which he left the law and the facts to the jury, who, without any great hesitation, found all the defendants.—Guilty.

LLOYD's LIST.—*June* 1.

THE Loyalty, Morgan, from Waterford, is on shore near the mile House.

Captain Edwards, of the Hope, from Hallifax, spoke the Friendship, Nairne, from London, going into Hallifax.

The Washington, Gower, from Maryland, spoke the Triumph, Dunnet, from Portsmouth, for Virginia, the 17th of April, out seven weeks, four days, in lat. 36. N. long. 70 W. and on the 25th ditto, in lat. 40½. N. long. 51. W. spoke the Irish Volunteer, from Liverpool to Virginia.

The LAST SPEECH, Confession, and dying Declaration of THIRD SESSION, a notorious Robber, who was on Wednesday launched into eternity in Palace-yard, Westminster, about the hour of three in the afternoon.

"I WAS born of parents to whom I stand little indebted for whatever good I have done, and unto whom I owe all the bad actions of my life: my mother, who went by the name of Jenky, was dry nurse to a German quack, and had me by an Indian Nabob, whom she forsook just when she had brought him to the gallows, so that I cannot say, as the generality of criminals do, that *my parents were honest*. My career has been short, but chequered with a variety of events, and my conduct has been almost one continued scene of vice. Indeed my mother and her crew set me the worst of examples; they inhumanly put to a violent death my good old relation, *Free Parliament*, by smothering him under the back-stairs of a noted Quack's house, and then they claimed his estate, rights, and privileges for me, which by the chicanry of the law they effected. The first thing I did, as soon as I obtained power to do mischief, was to swindle the public out of a considerable sum of money, under pretence of selling them cheap tea; and I was so successful in this business, as to accumulate a large property, to the utter ruin of many poor house-keepers, who, in a short time, were obliged not only to shut their doors, but to close up their very windows, and hang out black flags of distress; but this was soon blown over, the people of England being the most foolish dupes in the world to their own good nature. Flushed with success, I then attempted a bolder stroke; this was to rob the whole kingdom of Ireland, and to make England an accessary in the plunder, without giving it an atom of the booty; but a cursed cunning little fellow, one Grattan, detected my design, and prevented the purposed ruin of both countries, just as it was ripe for execution. I was somewhat disheartened on the failure of my plan, and turned my thoughts to picking the pockets of the public, and shop-lifting in the city. This turned out pretty well, and I raised a tolerable contribution in gloves, hats, and in short every kind of shop articles, until the complaint became so loud, that the citizens met and advertised me, and had not my mother, and her foster son used their interest, I should certainly have been hung last winter. The powerful support of these two persons induced me to make one of the greatest attempts that ever was designed by the most artful of swindlers,—it was to sell the whole kingdom to its natural enemy; and to carry this into execution, with the consent of the people, I consulted my pillow, and there searched my memory for some accomplished serpent to aid me. I remembered the *Devil* in *Eden*, and was certain that the same evil spirit yet existed. I applied to my mother, and she told me how to come at him, and come at him I did; for the Devil is to be bought as well as other people. My mother was agent on this occasion; she took him up to the top of the Monument, and shewed him, through a glass, the city of Paris, the King, the Queen, and the Court, and the water-works of Versailles, and said to him, O serpent of Eden assist me, and I will make thee the greatest man in all Paris; forsake thy friends; betray thy patron; and be thou our champion, and I will do this. The serpent replied that if he did, he could never again look his former friends in the face. My mother turning him round, shewed him the King of Spain winding up the watches of his servants; there, says she, thou shalt reside in that court when thou art tired of France; the Devil bowed and assented, and sold himself to us. We sent him off directly; and to cut a long story short, we effected our purpose, and got the good-natured English, the poor credulous Britons, to agree to an exchange of a buttock of beef for a frog, and a farmer's frock for a shirt without sleeves, and so on with every substantial of this country for the frippery of France. But I shall not live to see my villainy complete, to see the British nation ruined; my mother may,—and God forgive her, though she has been the cause of all my shame.

The frauds I have committed are innumerable; I have sold titles to the most unworthy of men, and by prostitution made them Peers. I have raised the meanest reptiles to the highest places of trust. I have broke through every law of the constitution, and bribed the people with their own money to their own ruin; but the day of reckoning is at last come, and I am this day to be made a public example.—One matter more I must confess,—I sought the ruin of the best and most amiable youth in the world, indeed chiefly by the advice of my mother; but, thanks to God, I was frustrated in that wicked design; his friends were too powerful for even my mother and her foster son, and I was obliged to give up the point. A word more and I have done:—There is one, and only one act of my life that does me credit, and that is, my turning evidence against my father, and bringing him to the bar of justice for a string of crimes that are not only an outrage to law, but a most attrocious disgrace to humanity.

May God forgive me my sins; and I desire you will all avoid any connections with my wicked mother, and all intercourse with Bill Lanky, with Mitre Askew, with hard-featured Ned, with schoolboy Paymaster, and my Lord Stutter, who are a dangerous gang, and will do much mischief unless they are soon stopped in their career.

THE THEATRE.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

Wednesday the *Royal* Company of Comedians of St Stephen's Theatre, closed their season with a Speech from the PROPRIETOR, which was most *graciously* delivered and received.

The *acting Manager*, we are happy to say, has made a most successful *campaign*—several of the performances have met with deserved approbation, and most of them have been of his own manufacture.—

'Tis true, some of his productions have met with *opposition*; but 'tis *as* true, *that* opposition proceeded from a *party*, whose warmest wish was to *oust* the *Manager* and *replace* their *favourite*, who had formerly *managed* the Theatre of *St Stephen's*, with but indifferent success.

Their *manœuvres* were however too barefaced to impose on a *generous* and *discerning* Public.

The *Manager*, among other *novelties*, has our thanks for producing the Comedies of

"Duties Consolidated,
or,
The *Custom House* in a *calm*."
"Commercial Treaty,
or,
The *happy* Coalition."
"The *useless* Budget,
or,
Taxes defeated;"

Which are all likely to have a prodigious *run* for *many* seasons.

His *interlude* of the "*Farmer General*," *taken* from the *French*, was warmly opposed—it was played, with *alterations*, *three* times, and we have no doubt will read extremely well, when published by Messr. Strahan and Co.

High as our opinion may be of the Manager's *taste*, we cannot but reprobate his *rejection* of the *tragedy* of the *Shop Tax*—we cannot help lamenting it was not *performed* for the *benefit* of the *distressed* Shop-keepers.

With respect to the pieces, presented by the opposing party, among whom were a *rival* Manager, and an *unrivalled* writer—many were excellent, and those were brought forward, much to the praise of the Manager's *candour*, with all the *strength* of the *House*.

Of these the *Battle* of *Hastings*, a *Tragedy*, is yet green in our memory—it had every aid—indeed more than was expected.

The *Farce* of the *Post Office Reform*, or, the *War of Wits*, written by an author *not grown Grey* in the service, was presented late in the season, against the Manager's opinion, and damn'd the first night, though a strong party was formed in its favour.—We are free to confess, in this our *hasty* sketch, that it had some excellent *personal* hits at the Premier, with a few charming, though *ill timed* reflections, on the *rage* for *Masks*, which were neatly enough touched on by introducing the *gamut*, and playing successfully on *A—B*.

The *piece* in question was hastily written, and not without its faults—but we "war not with the *dead*."

The Manager has not any reason to complain of empty houses, his *Galleries* have generally been *crowded*, unless when some *oft* repeated *stock piece* has operated as a *Ventilator*!

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *June* 1.

Vienna, *May* 9. By an extraordinary courier from Lemberg we learn, that his Majesty, upon receiving a letter from the Empress of Russia, resolved to set out for Cherson on the 6th of this month, proceeding by the way of Brody, from whence there are six stations fixed, where his Majesty will find every accommodation which the scarcity of the country can furnish. Each station is about seven or eight posts distant from the other, and every possible arrangement is taken to have horses sufficient for the use of our Sovereign. His Majesty purposes being at Cherson by the 14th. The Empress, on her part, was to leave Kiow on the 3d, and would be at Kaniew on the 4th, where the King of Poland waited with a numerous suit of Polish nobility, to have an interview with her Majesty, it being entirely false that his Polish Majesty had arrived at Kiow some time since. On the 6th her Majesty was to continue her journey in barges down the Nieper, and, to avoid every possibility of danger, boats were to be placed at proper distances, and to precede the vessel which carries the Empress, that, in case of the smallest difficulty occurring, the august company may land, and continue the journey in carriages, which will follow in boats for that purpose. It is thought the Empress will enter Cherson about the 15th of this month.

Hague, *May* 24. The States General have, by a late resolution, determined to applaud and approve the conduct of those brave military who have preferred the remaining faithful to their oaths to every thing else, and their High Mightinesses have resolved to indemnify them from any loss they may sustain. A major of the regiment of Stuart, who has a wife and nine children, has shewn the greatest firmness upon the above occasion, as nothing could shake his principles of honour. The officers of the regiment of Hesse Philipstal have unanimously refused to obey the illegal orders of the province of Holland; but they will not suffer themselves to be suspended, and are determined to remain in their ranks until they receive orders from the States General.

Almost all the troops of the Dutch line have refused to obey the orders of the States of Holland, declaring that they will remain steady to their oath. Two chiefs of regiments have declared, that if the States of Holland should suspend them, they would hold such suspension as null and void, and consequently should remain at the head of their regiments to execute the orders of the States General.

The Lords of the council of state have resolved to permit the States of Guelderland and Utrecht to draw from the magazines of the generality whatever ammunition and artillery they may want.

Amsterdam, *May* 22. This city, after the example of several other towns, has established a society for the maintenance of the old constitution, to which, in the course of five days, 20,000 inhabitants put down their names, of whom 6000 engaged to carry arms, in case of need, to oppose those who call themselves patriots.

Utrecht, *May* 23. The situation of this city since the late skirmishes have taken place is very deplorable. The behaviour of the patriots and their auxiliaries is insolent to an excess. A vast number of inhabitants have quitted the place, some of whom have left their houses and effects, whilst others have taken with them what they could gather together. The peaceful and well-meaning part of the people, which compose three quarters of the inhabitants of this city, are in perpetual fears and alarms, and ardently wish it may please Heaven to deliver them from the hands of their oppressors.

LONDON,—*June* 1.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales continues to mend, but is much weakened both by the disorder, and the copious bleedings so necessary to abate the force of the fever. It is impossible his Highness can appear on the birth day, as he agrees with the good old maxim, that "to be soon well is to be long ill." A removal to the country will be the first step to his Highness's perfect recovery.

The approaching birth-day will undoubtedly exceed in splendour many past occasions, but the absence of the Prince of Wales will lessen the general joy in a great degree. All thoughts of his appearing are absurd, as it will require many days before his disorder abates, so far as to permit him to take an airing.

The Prince of Wales was visited on Wednesday by a great number of the nobility. His Royal Highness was let blood early in the morning, and found such relief, that he was able to sit easily on his sopha.

Dr Warren has pronounced the Prince's disorder to be a ten day's fever, a termination cannot consequently be looked for till Monday next. The doctor, we are happy to say, entertains the fairest hopes of a speedy recovery after that time.

Wednesday there was a very large turtle, which came by the Earl Cornwallis East Indiaman, about four hundred pounds weight, sent as a present to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness immediately sent it to the Queen's House, as a present to his Royal Father.

READING—at Buckingham-House.

There was a Play on Wednesday night before the King.

The King and Queen had an entertainment very refined and elegant indeed.

A comedy was read to them by Mrs Siddons and Mr Kemble.

The play was the Jealous Wife.

The room in which the Court heard it was in the Grand Cartoon Chamber.

Five Princesses—Lord Harcourt, Lord Aylesbury, Lord Ailesford, Sir Charles Thompson, Duchess of Richmond, Hamilton, and Ancaster; Lady Sydney, &c. &c. were present.

Mrs Siddons read the parts which follow: Mrs Oakley, Major Oakley, Harriet, Russet, and Lord Trinket.

Mr Kemble read, Mr Oakley, Paris, Charles, and John.

Ices, and all sorts of refreshments, were in the adjoining rooms.

The hour at which the entertainment began was before nine—it finished about twelve.

Wednesday General Tonyn was at Court, and had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand on his late appointment.

We are happy to hear that Lord Mansfield's late visit to the Lord Chancellor was not, as has been supposed, to settle any law arrangements preparatory to his relinquishment of office; but for the humane purpose of giving his opinion relative to an insolvent bill, upon reciprocal advantages to debtor and creditor, which the noble Lord on the woolsack means to bring forward early in the course of next sessions.

The health of Sir John Macpherson, according to the last letters from India, was so much impaired, that his physicians had recommended constant excursions by sea as the last resource.

Wednesday morning the purser of the Belvidere, Captain Greer, for China direct, received his final dispatches from the East India House. This is the last ship of the season.

An augmentation of the garrisons, in the West India Islands, is intended, and is now under consideration.

Orders are sent from the Admiralty-office to Plymouth, to recruit the division of marines belonging to that place up to the full complement.

The keels of several new ships of the line are ordered to be laid down in the course of this summer, at the several Royal dock-yards, at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham.

The five following American vessels were arrived at China, when the Earl Cornwallis Indiaman sailed from thence:

The Experiment, Deane, from Philadelphia.
The Canton, Traxton, from ditto.
The Hope, Bell, from New York.
The Empress of China, Green, from ditto.
The Grand Turk, Nicholson, from Boston.

Before Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday last, the House of Commons ordered out a new writ for Brecon, in the room of Charles Morgan, Esq; deceased.

Also a new writ for Argyle, in the room of Lord Frederick Campbell, who has accepted of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Sir *Herbert Mackworth* likewise rose in his place, and said, that he had reason to believe that a petition from the Earl of Newburgh, which he had the honour of presenting to the House, and which still lay on the table, had been so far taken into consideration by his Majesty's Ministers, that he flattered himself they were far from being inimical to the prayer of it. He had the firmest confidence, that when the case should come to be fully stated to the House, there would be but one voice upon the subject, and that would be favourable to the noble petitioner: For at present that nobleman stood a singular and unprecedented instance of suffering under the most peculiar circumstances of hardship; and he flattered himself, that after the generous example of restoring to all other sufferers for the same cause, the whole of their forfeited estates, some effectual means would be devised by his Majesty's Ministers, of affording relief to the noble Earl, whose family had suffered much more, for a much longer time, and under much greater hardships, than any of the objects of the legislature's late bounty. He proposed therefore, early in the next session, to bring forward the consideration of his Lordship's case, which by the desire of his Majesty's Ministers, he had forborne to do during the present session; and he confided in the equity and humanity of the House, that he should be countenanced and supported in the prosecution of the business.

Upon which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose, and observed, that the variety and multiplicity of public business during the session, had prevented him from being able to make up his mind upon the subject of the petition, which the honourable member alluded to. He had now looked into the case, and found it to contain the greatest hardships. The appropriation of the rents of the Derwentwater estates to the support of Greenwich Hospital, made the restitution of that estate a matter of more difficulty than the instances of liberality mentioned by the Hon. Baronet. He hoped, however, that some method might be devised by which the noble Earl might be very materially benefited, and the public not prejudiced. He understood that there were certain benefits attending that estate, such as parronages, &c. from which the public drew no profit whatever; and which might be turned to advantage by the noble Earl, in case he should be reinstated in the possession of his family estates. And he also imagined, that the management of the estates by a private individual might be such, that he would derive much more advantage from them than the public possibly can; he should therefore flatter himself, that in the next session he should find the House ready to concur in adopting some means of substituting, or securing to the Hospital nearly as much as they now receive; and at the same time afford some very material relief to the noble Earl, for whose case he felt much, and whom he wished earnestly to relieve.

Wednesday, the Speaker addressed his Majesty as soon as he came to the bar, and stated, that he had brought up with him two bills, by which the House of Commons had granted to his Majesty an additional supply. He said, it was with the highest satisfaction that his Majesty's faithful Commons had been able to provide for the service of the current year, without being obliged to have recourse to any new loan. He mentioned likewise, that the House had attended to the arrangement which his Majesty had lately recommended, and had unanimously voted the necessary provision for a distinguished branch of his own family. He then proceeded to enumerate the transactions of the sessions, nearly in the order in which they had been recommended to their attention by his Majesty in his Speech from the Throne. He said they had taken such measures as appeared to them most likely to carry into effect the several articles and conditions of the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, which his Majesty had concluded with the Most Christian King; that the state of the revenue had engaged their most constant attention, and it had been an especial object with them to secure it in such a manner as should best support the national credit, and add to the prosperity and safety of his Majesty's dominions; and that they had passed bills containing regulations for the ease of the merchants, and for simplifying the public accounts in the various branches of the revenue.

More ladies attended the House of Peers on Wednesday, in order to see his Majesty on the Throne, and hear his Speech to Parliament, than have been known to be present on a like occasion for many years past.

Though the duration of the last session of Parliament has been uncommonly short (only four months and about a week), yet, within that time, some of the most interesting subjects that ever came before a parliament have been discussed and brought to a conclusion.

Wednesday Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq; Edward Lucas, Francis Peacock, Mark Prevost, John Cummings, otherwise Charles Chapman, William Pigg, and three other persons, were tried in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, before Justice Buller, on an indictment charging them with an assault committed on Friday the 10th day of November last, on the person of the Countess of Strathmore. After a trial of eight hours, they were all found guilty, and judgment will be pronounced next term. Mr Mingay and Mr Law were the counsel for the Countess, and Mr Erskine was counsel for Mr Bowes. As soon as the trial was over, Mr Bowes, by the advice of Mr Erskine, withdrew the two indictments he preferred against the Countess.

Wednesday the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, at which ten prisoners were capitally convicted; forty-five were sentenced to be transported beyond the seas; six to be whipped and kept to hard labour in the house of correction; seven to be whipped and discharged; and twenty-eight discharged by proclamation.

The quadrupeds are emulating the bipeds. The *ton* is the word through ill-nature. In the Park, on Sunday, was a little dog, with a *Plaid* collar, to which hung pendent a *small Silver Gridiron*, on the bars of which was engraved the following motto:

"Why smile at my collar? when all of you know,
"I am not the first *puppy* transform'd to a beau;
"Why object to *my plaid?* when you ev'ry day see
"*Great beaux* made of much *greater puppies* than me!

This day arrived the mails from Holland, which brought the following particulars:—

Since the last letters from Constantinople arrived at Vienna, the opinion in that city is, that a war is not likely to break out between Russia and the Porte this year. The preparations at the Ottoman Court are considerably slackened. And it is no equivocal

proof of the amicable disposition of the Turkish government, that M. de Herbert, the Imperial Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, and the Resident at Malta, have embarked in a Dutch ship, leaving their families, and particularly the Baroness de Herbert, at Pera. The success of the Capitan Pacha is confirmed by every letter from Egypt.

From the Hague we hear, that a request has been proposed to the States of Holland of a very serious nature—the principal article of which is,

"To suspend the Stadtholder from his offices, "and that of Admiral-General, and to keep from "him his revenue!" This was to be proposed in Council on Friday last the 25th of May.

Amidst the distractions which prevail in Holland, they are not neglectful of their foreign interest; their navy is refitting, and every means taken to protect their trade; but they have not yet found out that their interest lay in quarrelling with the English.

Stocks fell three-eighths yesterday, in consequence of the notice which his Majesty was pleased to take of the affairs of Holland in his speech—"What great events from little causes flow?"

Some persons from Kiow, who have arrived at Vienna, bring shocking accounts of the scarcity and consequent dearness of provisions and lodging. The Empress is at immense expence wherever she goes. The fleet which conveys her Majesty from Kiow to Cherson consists of 700 ships, of one kind or other. The ornaments of the galley in which she is to go, amount to 200,000 rubles. The Emperor left Lemberg on the 6th, and was to be at Cherson on the 14th of May. The Porte is disposed to keep up a good understanding with the Imperial Courts, and this pacific disposition is attributed to the mediation of the French King.

Letters from Rome advise, that the two frigates, lately fitted out by his Holiness the Pope, for the purpose of protecting the commerce of his subjects from the depredations of the Barbary pirates, have been lately both taken by the Algerines, near the harbour of Civita Vecchia, after a very severe conflict, in which the Pontiff's officers and men displayed the utmost bravery; but were subdued by superior numbers, and carried into Algiers, from whence the whole were indiscriminately sent up the country into slavery.

The above letters add, that several strong vessels are fitting out in various parts of Italy, which are to be joined by squadrons from Malta, Venice, and Portugal; this joint fleet is intended to curb the insolence, and clear the seas of those pests of lawful commerce, who, to the disgrace of Europe, have been so long suffered to prey upon the property of individuals, and trample on the law of nations. As the combined armament is to be commanded by officers of great experience and tried courage, the most sanguine hopes are entertained of its success, not only in sweeping the Mediterranean of those nefarious plunderers, but spreading terror and desolation on their coasts.

We hear from St Augustine, that the Indians have indicated strong symptoms of enmity towards the Spanish Government. Don Ulloa, the Governor, has solicited a reinforcement of soldiers, his present force not being sufficient to secure the Floridas against the inroads of the Indians, who are daily encouraged by the Americans to commit hostilities against the Spaniards.

Our last letters from France intimate, that the separation of the Notables is not so near at hand as was at first supposed, there being still several material points that remain hitherto unsettled. Meanwhile, that Assembly is a heavy burthen to the State, each of its members being allowed five Louis d'ors per day; so that were this labouring mountain to bring forth a mouse, never would so contemptible an animal have fetched so unreasonable a price. Meanwhile, various savings have already been effected in the King's household, and that of the Princes of the blood, by the sale of superfluous horses, equipages, &c. The œconomical reforms in the military establishments will, it is said, operate a saving of near one million sterling per annum, and are to be effected by the following regulations:—Garrisons appointed for different cities or provinces shall continue for eight years on the same duty, and matters so settled on their removal, that they will never have more than two, or at the most three days march, during which both men and officers shall be allowed double pay.—General Inspectors are to be suppressed, and the reviews left to the care of the Commanders in Chief of the various provinces. Titulary Colonels, or, as they are called, Colonels *en second*, shall not receive any pay, &c.

The *Duc de Harcourt*, a few days ago, having laid before the king an estimate of the annual expence for educating the Dauphin, amounting to 1,800,000 livres, the king threw it on the table, with an indignant emotion, and exclaimed, "I am "then surrounded by people who seek to deceive "me." The Duke, pale and trembling, thought that this was spoken of him; but the monarch recovering himself, said, "Are you sure of the exact-"ness of your account?"—"Sire," replied the Duke, "I am certain; and I dare assure your Ma-"jesty, that it is not possible to put more œconomy "on the education of the Dauphin." The king immediately fetched the accounts from 1782 to 1786, which he shewed to the Duke, whereby it appeared, that the education of the Dauphin had been charged at the medium of five millions and a half per ann. The monarch then paid some handsome compliments to the Duke for his delicacy and disinterestedness.

The Duchess of Gordon is the first Scotch Lady who has for many years shone forth at the head of fashion. Her parties, her routes, her balls, and her concerts, are all in the first stile of brilliancy—and her company of the highest ranks. The Duke is at present on his travels with his son, the Marquis of Huntly.

Much has been said of the extensive trade carried on by Mr Whitbread; but the most extraordinary circumstance remains untold—Whitbread is the sole proprietor. Other extensive businesses are carried on by the union of many purses. Whitbread stand alone—with a property sufficient to buy and sell all the Polish Diet.

Knighthood was respectfully mentioned to *mine host* of Chiswell-street by one of the noble Lords—but as respectfully declined; and there the matter ended.

It is said Julius Cæsar dictated to *seven secretaries* at the same time. If this is a fact, it is probable the secretaries wrote with great deliberation, or,—the Emperor of the World dictated *nonsense*.—Mr Phillidore played at chess *blind* fold, and had for his opponents two gentlemen eminently skilful. This was a great exertion of memory, and evinced very uncommon powers; but one game is *drawn*, and in the other, Mr Phillidore is *conquered*.—When Mr Slender boasts of his family, he says, "one of my uncles fought with a warriener, *but the* "*warriener beat him.*"

Jedediah Buxton's memory was so peculiar, that, without being able to read or write, he made calculations, the working of which took up many days, and were invariably accurate. What rendered this more remarkable, was, Jedediah's constant custom of being intoxicated every evening at five o'clock, and sleeping until sun-rise, when he got up, and went on with his calculation.

It was observed by Aristotle, or some of those worthies who were eminent for their *long* beards and *short* speeches, that "If a man would do a "great deal of business well, and in a short space "of time, he had best attempt but one thing at "one time." The late Duke of Newcastle did not follow this rule, nor did the late Duke of Newcastle do a *great deal of business*; but he had always a great deal *going on* with much appearance of hurry, but no conclusion. It was said by the late king, that his Grace *lost* an *hour* every morning, and was all the rest of the day running after it.

Scale of the average duration of animal life, collected from Linnæus, Buffon, and other celebrated writers on natural history:

A hare will live	10 years.	
A cat	10	
A goat	8	
An ass	30	
A sheep	10	
A ram	15	
A dog, from 14 to	20	and sometimes more.
A bull	15	
An ox (a curious fact)	20	
Swine	25	
A peacock	23	
A horse, from 20 to	30	
A pigeon	8	
A turtle-dove	25	
A partridge	25	
A raven	100	
An eagle	100	

Of the goose, the following may be depended upon as a fact. There is a family now living in Fife, who are able to ascertain that a goose had been kept in the family seventy years. They know it must be still older, but they fix this particular period, as being able to prove it incontestibly.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, May 2.

"Every appearance of the pestilential disorder, with which the inhabitants of this city have been lately so much afflicted, is entirely gone; in consequence of which, the Jews and other merchants have returned, and trade is restored to its usual channel. An agent from the United States of America, and another from the court of Petersburgh, have arrived, and established factories, which promise to be very successful, especially as each has managed so as to gain the most powerful protection and recommendation of Government."

PRICE of STOCKS, June 1.

Bank Stock, 155¼ a ⅝.	3 per cent. India Ann. —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 95¾ a ⅞.	India Bonds, —
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 115½	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. red. 75⅞ a 76.	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 76⅛ a ¼ a ⅜.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	3 per cent. 1761, —
Long Ann. 22⅛ a 9-16ths.	New Navy and Vict. Bills, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, 13 13-16ths.	Exch. Bills, —
India Stock, —	Lottery Tickets, 16 l. 12 s.
	Consols for July 77½ a ⅝.

WIND AT DEAL, MAY 31. N.E.

EDINBURGH.

On Sunday the 3d inst. Mrs Riddell of Ardnamurchan, was safely delivered of a son, at Shaw-Park, near Alloa; both are doing well.

This being the anniversary of his Majesty's Birth day, when he entered into the 50th year of his age, in the morning the flag from the Castle was displayed; at noon the great guns were fired, which was returned by three vollies from the 12th regiment, drawn up on the Castle-hill; and several rounds from the battery at Leith were also fired. At noon the music-bells were set a-ringing. In the afternoon, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, attended by a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen of distinction, with the officers of the army, and the Trained Bands, will assemble in the Parliament-House, and drink his Majesty's health, with a variety of other loyal toasts, under repeated flourishes of trumpets, and vollies of small arms from the City-Guard, drawn up in the Parliament Close. After which the great bells will be set a-ringing, and the evening conclude with a brilliant assembly.

This day, being the anniversary observed in memory of George Heriot, founder of the Hospital of that name, the Rev. Mr Thomas Hardie, one of the ministers of this city, preached an excellent sermon before the Governors of that Hospital. The boys, on this occasion, were all newly clothed, and the effigy of their patron elegantly decorated with flowers, &c.

Yesterday, the Britannia, Morrison, from Memel to Leith, in endeavouring to make the harbour, by the unskilfulness of the pilot, struck upon the bar, where she must be lightened before she can be got off.

The Edinburgh Smack, Bonner, from Leith, arrived at London the 30th ult. all well, after a fine passage.

Tuesday the 22d inst. being the day appointed for laying the first stone of the New Goal and Penitentiary House, for the hundred of Salford, the magistrates, together with the high constables of the hundred, the boroughreeves and constables of Manchester and Salford, and many of the most respectable gentlemen of the towns and neighbourhood, attended divine service at the Collegiate Church, where an excellent sermon, adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Dr Alston, warden of the said church, from Romans, ch. xii. v. 20. "*Therefore, if thine enemy be hungry, feed him.*" Divine service being ended, the magistrates, &c. proceeded to the scite of the intended goal, where the first stone was laid with great solemnity, and under it a copper-plate, inclosed in a leaden case, was deposited, on which the following inscription was engraven:

"On the 22d of May, 1787, and in the 27th "year of the reign of George III. King of Great "Britain, France, and Ireland, this Goal and Pe-"nitentiary-House, (at the expence of the hundred "of Salford, in the county palatine of Lancaster) "was begun to be erected; and the first stone laid "by Thomas Butterworth Bayley: and that there "may remain to posterity a monument of the affec-"tion and gratitude of this country, to that most "excellent person, who hath so fully proved the "wisdom and humanity of separate and solitary "confinement of offenders, this prison is inscribed "with the name of JOHN HOWARD."

The prison is designed to be so constructed, that, at the same time the greatest attention will be bestowed, by cleanliness and ventilation, to the preservation of the health of the unhappy criminals who may be confined in it, that the great end of imprisonment, reformation of manners, may be accomplished; the evils arising from promiscuous intercourse be avoided, and opportunities afforded for reflection and repentance, by solitary confinement, and habits of industry and regularity acquired, by proper employment and steady discipline.

State of the Thermometer since our last:

Saturday,	*June* 2.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	51
Sunday,	— 3.	8 —	A M.	56
		8 —	P. M.	59
Monday,	— 4.	8 —	A. M.	50

PRICES of GRAIN at HADDINGTON, June 1.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	19s. 6d.	18s. 0d.	17s. 6d.
Barley,	19 0	18 0	17 0
Oats,	15 0	14 6	13 6
Pease,	16 6	15 0	00 0

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

May 20. Elizabeth of Kirkcaldy, Beveridge, from Amsterdam, for Memel, in ballast.

Young Benjamin of Dysart, Normand, from ditto, for ditto, in ditto.

Concord of and from Ayr, Goldie, for ditto, in ditto.

Success of Kincardine, Strang, from Dundee, for St Petersburgh, in ditto.

21. Active of Alloa, Allan, from Memel, for Grangemouth, with timber.

Sally of Newcastle, Hentsell, from ditto, for Dundee.

Sarah of ditto, Strahan, from ditto, for Grangemouth.

Villa Nova of Alloa, Spittal, from ditto, for Alloa.

22. Triton of Borrowstounness, Kay, from London, for Stetten and Petersburgh, with goods.

Brothers of Grangemouth, Kerr, from ditto, for ditto.

Nancy of and from Torryburn, Anderson, for Copenhagen, with coals.

Good Intent of Greenock, Spence, from Rotterdam, for Riga, in ballast.

Britannia of Dysart, Mitchell, from Amsterdam, for Memel, in ditto.

Jean Sophia of Carron, Paterson, from Carron, for St Petersburgh, in ballast.

Neptune of Dunbar, Cannon, from Rotterdam, for Elsinore, with gin.

Elsinore, May 22. 1787. Wind Northerly.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

June 1. Providence, Jones, for Alloa, coals and goods.

2. Betsey, Robertson, for Berwick, grain.

Thomas and Margaret, Scotland, for Kincaple.

Susanna, Magnes, from Boston, grain.

Nelly, Small, from Limekilns, ballast.

Three sloops with coals.

Thomas & Dorothy, Fothringham, from Wisbech.

Leith Packet, Walker, from Carron, with goods.

Berwick, Sinclair, from Berwick, with goods.

4. Laurel, Hudson, from Stockton, with grain.

Mary, Ruffil, from Ipswich, with grain.

William & Margaret, Morison, from Eyemouth.

George, Ritchie, from Johnshaven, with fish.

Lady Grant, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with goods.

Alexander, Malcolm, from Gottenburgh.

Elizabeth, Muir, from Arbroath, stones and goods.

Britannia, Morison, from Memel, with wood.

Christian, Begg, from Newcastle, with goods.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT Four Wheel'd CHAISE,

London built, in very good condition, with complete Harness for four horses.—To be seen at Hume, Cleghorn, and Wilson's Coach Yard.

HOSIERY.

ROBERT GIBSON, Hosier, Bridge-street, Edinburgh, has at present on hand a large and elegant assortment of all kinds of HOSIERY GOODS of the very best quality, which he is selling wholesale and retail upon the most reasonable terms.

R. G. has just got in from the field a very large assortment of Thread and Cotton Hose, ribbed and plain, of his own manufacturing, from 1s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. per pair, preferable to any yet offered to sale in this place.

A reasonable discount will be given to retailers, and those that take large quantities.

A TOLL TO LET.

TO be SET by public roup, in the Inner Session-house of Edinburgh, upon the 12th instant, at twelve o'clock mid-day,

The TOLL payable at the CRAIGMILL BAR, In the Stateford District,

For one year from and after the 14th of August next.

The articles of roup to be seen with George Zeigler, at the Sheriff-clerk's Office, Edinburgh.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH.

THE LIVINGSTON,

JAMES MACKIE Master,

Is lying at Hawley's wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 30th instant.

Good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at New England Coffeehose, Threadneedle Street, by the Royal Exchange, at 'Change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ship.

This day is Published,

BY WILLIAM CREECH,

Price Sixpence stitched in blue paper,

A Letter to the Coalmasters in Scotland,

ON A LATE

Interlocutor of the Sheriff of Perth,

Relative to the Freedom of Colliers and Salters in Scotland.

"I will a plain unvarnish'd tale unfold."—SHAKESPEARE.

REFORM.

Inverkeithing, May 31. 1787.

THE Committee of Heritors, Guild Brothers, Members of Council, and Burgesses, having for some months past, in vain attempted to procure an opportunity to take a Protest to the following purport, against the Town Council of this Burgh not adhering to them,—they were under the necessity of taking it against one of the Bailies, for himself and the other Members of Council, this day; considering it as their duty, to declare publicly their sentiments, along with the other Burgesses of Scotland; and in order that the Senate may know clearly from these protests, that the Burgesses are unanimous in the present application to Parliament, and that only a small part of the community in the Borough Councils oppose it—Even these can give no good reason for their opposition. The real cause of it is the fear of losing their places or consequence; and their public defences will probably consist in ringing changes upon the articles of the Union.—The following Protest was presented, and read to the Town Council the first of June, to which they could give no answer.

At the Burgh of Inverkeithing, the thirty-first day of May, One thousand seven hundred and eighty seven years.

"THE which day, in presence of me Notary Public, and witnesses subscribing, compeared personally, John Millar, burgess and heritor of the said Burgh of Inverkeithing, for himself, and in name and behalf of the other Burgesses and Heritors of the said Burgh, and Members of Council adhering to him; and passed with us to the dwelling-house of Robert Walker, one of the present Bailies of said Burgh, and there protested against him the said Robert Walker for himself, and in name of the other Magistrates, and that part of the Council of said Burgh not adhering to him the said John Millar: That by instructing the representative of this district in Parliament to oppose the present Bill for reforming the Internal Government of the Royal Boroughs in Scotland, They do not thereby convey the sentiments of the Heritors and Burgesses at large, nor of a considerable part of their own body; or if they deny this, the said John Millar for himself and foresaid, calls upon them to produce any authority from the aforesaid, and to give their names, and the reasons why these oppose it, and why they do so themselves. The aforesaid further protested, That considering the set of the Burgh of Inverkeithing, it is particularly obnoxious to the Burgesses, and to every idea of freedom, more so by far than any other in Scotland; as the Members of this Council once elected, remain so for life, excluding thereby their fellow-burgesses from even a rotation in office, which the most violent in the cause of the Royal Boroughs will condemn; and they intreat them to offer one single argument in its favours.—When a rotation is allowed, it gives at least a show of liberty and representation: but in the present set of the Borough, it excludes the most distant idea of freedom; and the Members of Council can keep their places, not only in defiance of their fellow-burgesses, but also of the Council themselves—The mention of this is sufficient to prove its absurdity, and shew their fellow-burgesses in Scotland a species of ridiculous slavery, which it is supposed they have no idea of.—This Council possesses more unlimited power within its district, than does the Parliament of Britain within the empire.—The Parliament is liable to be dissolved, to be prorogued, and naturally expires at the end of seven years; but here is no change, no possibility of alteration, no glimpse of freedom to the subject.—The meanest Burgess once elected a Councillor, can vote for one Parliament after another, and behold the most respectable Member of that House turned out of his seat.—It may even fall upon his single vote to turn him out, and he can keep his own place, and vote without challenge, and without controul while he lives.—The Burgesses have heard, that the Borough Councils give out, that the present alteration wanted in their Internal Government would infringe the articles of Union.—The Burgesses ask, In whose law ours these articles were made?—The Scottish nation—If the alteration therefore is requested by a majority of that nation, they cannot see the infringement, though they easily would, if any other were attempting it. The present application to Parliament does not originate from a turbulent disposition, or from the rabble of the country, but from the most respectable part and number of the community; men in the highest ranks of every profession, besides several of the Borough Councils themselves, and fully one third of the Members of these Councils,—this is a certain proof of the necessity of the measure, and makes the obstinacy of a few individuals the more ridiculous.—The whole Burgesses, and Borough council of Dunfermline in particular, have declared for a Reform.—The contrast betwixt this little Borough, never remarkable either for its trade or commerce, and not having a single member directly engaged in these lines, and the great commercial town of Dunfermline, is the more striking. The Burgesses cannot help thinking, that the arbitrary set of this Borough of Inverkeithing, granting them much higher power than is possessed by all the Royal Boroughs besides, and to a place, too, among the most insignificant of the Royal Boroughs, was certainly meant originally as a ridicule upon the constitution. The said John Millar for himself, and in name and behalf foresaid, did protest against the said Robert Walker for himself, and in name foresaid, That in showing their inclination to oppose Reform, and without the smallest countenance from the Heritors or Burgesses, and for a few members of this community to oppose the voice of all the Burgesses in such a fair and reasonable matter, manifests a blinder obstinacy, and grasp at arbitrary power, than any other Borough in Scotland, considering the set of the Borough; and that whatever measures they may take to oppose the present application to the Senate for a Reform, is not only contrary to the declared opinion of the Heritors, Trades, and Burgesses, and a part of their own body, but meets with their utter abhorrence and contempt. And the said John Millar also required the said Robert Walker, to communicate this protest to the other Magistrates and Council. Whereupon, and upon all and sundry the premisses, the said John Millar for himself, and in name and behalf foresaid, asked and took instruments in the hands of me Notary Public subscribing. These things were so done and performed, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon, of the day, month, and year first before written, by delivering and leaving a just written schedule of protest, to the before written effect, signed by me Notary Public, and the said John Millar for the said Robert Walker, with James Walker, his brother, within his dwelling-house at Inverkeithing, to be given to him, because he could not be found personally—In presence of William Brown and James Gibson, both indwellers in Inverkeithing, witnesses specially called and required to the premisses.—*Attestor*,

ANDREW HUTCHISON, *N. P.*

WILLIAM BROWN, *Witness.*

JAMES GIBSON, *Witness.*

KING's ARMS INN, AYR.

WILLIAM DUNN, Vintner, returns his grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced business, and takes this method of assuring them that every endeavour shall be exerted to merit a continuance of their favour; and that the bridge-toll may be no objection, he gives this public notice, that an allowance will be made of the full toll on all chaises hired from him to go northward, as also to such of his friends on that side of the river coming to this place. *Ayr, 28th May* 1787.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

May 26. Friendship, Frazer, from Leith, with wrought iron.
Katty and Peggy, Allan, from Montrose, with grain.
27. David and Mary, Blackwood, from Leith, with household furniture.
Howgill, M'Donald, from Whitehaven, with iron ore.
Favourite, Bryce, from ditto, with ditto.
30. Mercury, Muir, from Leith, with peafe.
Jean and May, Neilfon, from Alemouth, with oats.
Katharine and Mary, Muirhead, from ditto, with peafe.
John and William, Brodie, from Anftruther, for Glafgow, with grain.
Jean, Napier, from Leith, for ditto, with fundries.
31. Paifley, Dick, from London, with goods.
June 1. John, Robertfon, from Leith, with grain.
Glafgow, Shaw, from Borrowftounneis, for Glafgow.

TOLLS TO LET.

To be Rouped, within the Parliament-houfe, on Tuefday the 12th current,

THE Toll Duties collected at the Wrights Houfes and Nine-mile-burn Toll-bars.

The articles of roup to be feen in the hands of Mr Mitchelfon, Nicolfon's Street.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

Oriental Vegetable Cordial.

AS this Medicine is daily fhewing new properties and powers in a variety and multitude of extraordinary cafes; owing to its fpecific virtues in *Stomach Complaints*; to guard the Public againft the artifices of neceffitous impoftures, the Patentee as a duty he owes the Public, hereby offers a reward of One Hundred Guineas to any perfon who fhall be the means of convicting in any of his Majefty's Courts at Weftminfter, any perfon who fhall fell or expofe to fale a counterfeit fort of this Medicine.

Sold under the fanction of his Majefty, by Mr B. Cornwell, at his houfe in Conduit-Street, Hanover-Square, London; in bottles of 5 s. each, duty included; and by Meff. HUSBAND, ELDER, AND COMPANY, Edinburgh; to be had alfo of Mr M'Donald, Glafgow; Meff. Chalmers and Co. Aberdeen; Meff. Morrifon and Son, Perth; Mr Sharp, Inverneis; Mr Palmer, Kelfo; Mr Wylie, Dumfries; and Mr Morfcrope, Berwick.

SALE of WILLIAM BAINE's SUBJECTS.

To be Sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehoufe, Edinburgh, upon Wednefday the 13th day of June 1787, between the hours of five and fix afternoon, by Mr Archibald Kidd, truftee for the creditors of faid William Baine,

THE Two Lots of Mr Baine's Heritable SUBJECTS ftill remaining unfold.

LOT I.—Being the Firft or Ground Story of the back Tenement of Land lying at the head of the Old Provoft's or Flefh-market Clofe of Edinburgh, poffeffed by William Weir and William Baine, and confifting of four apartments, let together at - - L. 10 0 0

LOT II.—Being the Second Story of faid back Tenement of Land, and confifting of four rooms and kitchen, with clofets and other conveniencies, poffeffed by John Stalker at 10 10 0

L. 20 10 0

The title-deeds and conditions of roup will be feen in the hands of Adam Stewart writer, Hanover-ftreet, Edinburgh.

Sale of Lands in Linlithgow-fhire.

To be SOLD, under the authority of a decree of the Right Hon. the Lords of Council and Seffion, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehoufe, Edinburgh, upon Wednefday the 13th day of June curt, betwixt the hours of five and fix afternoon.

THE Lands and Barony of BLACKCRAIG, and Lands of WESTER BINNY, otherwife BIN-HALL, and others, lying in the parifhes of Ecclefmachin and Linlithgow, of 476 l. 9 s. 1 d. Sterling yearly rent, free of King's cefs, and all other public burdens. Thefe lands hold blench of the Crown. The valued rent thereof is 1219 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots. They confift of 803 Scots acres, moftly arable in property, befides the fuperiority of 109 acres held feu of the eftate, which lies compact together, and a great part thereof inclofed, and capable of improvement, being within a few miles of Linlithgow and Bathgate.

The title-deeds are clear, and may be feen, together with a rental and plan of the eftate, and the conditions of fale, in the hands of Thomas Tod, writer to the fignet, Edinburgh, who has power to treat for a private fale.

Lands in Linlithgowfhire

TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands of MOSSHALL, REDHEUGH, and LATCHBRAE, all lying contiguous, upon both fides of the great road from Edinburgh to Glafgow, by Whitburn, nineteen miles weft from Edinburgh. They confift of above 200 Englifh acres, all arable, holding of a fubject fuperior for a trifling feu-duty, and all inclofed with hedge and ditch. The rent when laft in leafe, was above 100 l. Sterling.—Upon the premiffes there is a fmall Manfion, of fix fire rooms, with proper offices, moft agreeably fituated, at a proper diftance from the high road, commanding a pleafant view of the country, and furrounded with a confiderable quantity of old and young planting, in a thriving condition. There are feveral feams of coal in the ground which were never wrought. The lands can be improved at a cheap rate, as there is plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood.

The purchafer may enter to the poffeffion of the whole lands at Martinmas next; and if he chufes, may retain two thirds of the price.

For particulars enquire at Mr John Johnfton, writer in Bathgate; or James Forman writer to the fignet, in whofe hands the title-deeds will be feen.

Henry Miln at Blackburn-bridge, adjoining to the lands, will fhow them.

Judicial Sale, by Adjournment.

Upfet Price Reduced.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seffion houfe of Edinburgh, upon the 28th day of June 1787, betwixt the hours of fix and feven in the afternoon,

The REMAINING PART of the SUBJECT which belonged to Andrew Cranfton, in the Abbey of Holyroodhoufe, viz.

I. The Tenement of Houfes and Pertinents, lying in the Abbey, fet in tack to Mrs Binning, the free yearly rent of which is proved to be 47 l. 1 s. 10 d. Sterling, and the upfet price, which was formerly fixed at 565 l. 2 s. 2 d. Sterling, being twelve years purchafe of the proven rent, is now reduced to 500 l. Sterling.

II. The Tenement of Houfes lying in the Abbey, now or lately poffeffed by Andrew Cranfton, William Lamb, and Mrs Crawford, the free yearly rent of which amounts to 26 l. 17 s. 9 d. 3-12ths Sterling, valued at 268 l. 18 s. 1 d. being at the rate of ten years purchafe; but the upfet price is now reduced to 250 l. Sterling.

III. The yearly Feu-duty of 8 l. Sterling, and the Caſualities of Superiority exigible by Mr Cranfton, in virtue of a feu-charter granted to him by the late George Miller brewer in the Abbey. This fuperiority is proven to be worth 168 l. Sterling, being twenty-one years purchafe of the feu-duty; but the upfet price is now reduced to 155 l. Sterling.

The conditions of fale and title-deeds are in the office of Mr John Callender depute-clerk of Seffion; and copies of the proven rental may be got from Kenneth Mackenzie jun. writer to the fignet.

Notice to Creditors.

IF any having claims on the deceafed JOHN STURROCK merchant in Edinburgh have neglected to give in the fame in conſequence of former notices, it is intreated they will, without delay, lodge them with John Peat writer in Edinburgh, as a diviſion of the produce of the effects ſold will ſoon be made. If therefore any of the Creditors neglect this notice, they will have themſelves to blame ſhould their payment be poſtponed.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 11th July 1787, between the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

Thoſe Parts of the Lands and Barony of MOUNIE, called *Pitblain*, *Newcraig*, *Pittinnan*, *Whitemyre*, and *Greenford*, lying within two miles of Old Meldrum, in the pariſh of Daviot, and ſhire of Abeldeen.—Theſe lands lie contiguous, and contain from one thouſand to twelve hundred Scots acres, all arable, beſides moſs, with which they are uncommonly well ſupplied. The preſent rent is about 260 l. Sterling, excluſive of a thriving plantation, of near ſeven acres extent.

The lands hold of the Crown; and, as much of the ſuperiority will be given along with them as will entitle the purchaſer to a vote in the county.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, with a rental, plan and meaſurement, will be ſeen in the hands of John Macnab writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, who will alſo inform as to other particulars; and the lands will be ſhewn by George Johnſton in Little Pitinnon.

Sale of Lands in the County of Perth,

AND INTIMATION TO CREDITORS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Barony of MONESS, the Lands of KILLICHASSIE, and the Lands of PITCASTLE, lying in the pariſhes of of Dull and Logierate, on the ſides of the river Tay, near ſix hundred pounds ſterling of yearly rent.—The day of Sale, which will be in the courſe of next ſummer, and fourther particulars, will be mentioned in a future advertiſement.

AND,

THE CREDITORS of Mr JAMES STEWART FLEMYNG of Moneſs are requeſted, without delay, to lodge their grounds of debt and affidavits on the verity, with Mr Alexander Nairne, accountant in Edinburgh, to whom Mr Flemyng has conveyed his Eſtate in truſt, for payment of his debts, or with Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh.

Sale of Lands in Lanarkſhire.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Five-pound Land, of old extent, of AIKENHEAD, comprehending the manſion-houſe, offices, gardens, mains, and parks of Aikenhead, as preſently in the poſſeſſion of Mr Rae, the proprietor.

Alſo, The Lands of BROADLEE, poſſeſſed by Mr Rae; the Lands of WOODSIDE, poſſeſſed by John Yuill; and the Lands of SIMSHILL, poſſeſſed partly by the proprietor, and partly by William Gray.

And the Advocation, Donation, and Right of Patronage of the Pariſh-church of CATHCART, with the ſeat in the Church and Aile, or burying-place there.

The lands lie in the pariſh of Cathcart, about four miles diſtant from the city of Glaſgow, and conſiſt of upwards of 235 acres, in the higheſt ſtate of improvement.

The lands of Aikenhead, Broadlee, and Woodſide, are held of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the ſhire of Lanark. The lands of Simſhill hold of a ſubject-ſuperior, for payment of a merk Scots of feu-duty.

The manſion-houſe of Aikenhead is modern and elegantly finiſhed.—It conſiſts of a dining-room, drawing-room, low parlour, houſe-keeper's room, ſeven bed-rooms, beſides ſervants apartments, a kitchen, ſervants hall, and larder.—There is a commodious waſhing-houſe, well ſupplied with good ſoft water, which is carried into a bathing-houſe, properly fitted up. There is a complete ſet of office-houſes ſuited to the manſion-houſe, with a well-ſtocked pigeon-houſe, beſides a farm-yard, and the offices connected with it.—Adjoining to the loft in the church, is a good room ſet apart for the proprietor. The orchard wall is well ſtocked with fruit trees of the beſt kinds, has a temperate expoſure, and is well ſheltered. The planting upon the lands, which is conſiderable, is in a moſt thriving condition.

A great part of the price may remain in the purchaſer's hands, if deſired.

For farther particulars, application may be made to the proprietor at Aikenhead; Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, or James Hill, writer in Glaſgow, the laſt of whom will ſhow a plan of the eſtate to any perſon intending to purchaſe.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of the Eſtate of Redcaſtle.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 4th day of July 1787, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of REDCASTLE, lying in the pariſhes of Kilernan and Kilmuir-Weſter, and county of Roſs. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 1491 l. At a moderate converſion of the victual, they yield of yearly rent about 1200 l. Sterling; and being very extenſive, and ſtill in their natural ſtate, they are capable of great improvement. Their ſituation is uncommonly agreeable. They lie along the navigable frith of Beauly, which bounds them on the ſouth, for the ſpace of about five miles. They are diſtant from the burgh of Inverneſs only about two miles. The ſoil is of an exceeding good quality, dry and healthy; and, owing to the ſouth expoſure, the crops are more early than in the moſt ſouthern parts of Scotland. The manſion-houſe is fit to accommodate a large family. The gardens are extenſive, and yield fruits of all kinds in great plenty, early, and of the beſt quality. There is a conſiderable ſalmon-fiſhing upon the eſtate, and white fiſh, and ſhell-fiſh of all kinds. The low-country game upon it is plenty; and all ſorts of Highland game within a few miles of it. There is ſome natural wood, and the plantations upon the eſtate are extenſive, and in thriving condition.

Any of the tenants upon the eſtate will ſhew the lands; and the rental, title-deeds, and articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of John Tait writer to the ſignet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and to whom any perſon may apply who wiſhes to purchaſe by private bargain.

The Eſtate of Old Montroſe.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 3d day of July next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and BARONY of OLD MONTROSE, The Lands of MARYTOWN, BONNITOWN and FULLERTOWN, and others, all lying in the pariſh of Marytown, and ſhire of Forfar.

The free rental of this eſtate is 1107 l. including the farms in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion; valued rent, holding of the Crown, about 2400 l. Scots. The greateſt part of the eſtate has been under leaſes for a long period, and ſeveral of them a good many years ſtill to run. At preſent the rents are not one half of the real worth.

A great deal has been done on this eſtate, both uſeful and ornamental. The plantations are thriving, and ſufficiently advanced for beauty and ſhelter, and the river of Southeſk is navigable to the houſe.

Mr Hercules Mill will ſhow the lands; and the purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to the houſe, policy, and farm in the proprietor's poſſeſſion; and the rental, progreſs of writs, and conditions of ſale are in the hands of James Rutherford, writer to the ſignet, who has alſo power to treat for a private ſale.

SALE OF GOGAR.

To be SOLD by public voluntary Roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 25th day of July next,

THE LANDS and BARONY of GOGAR, lying in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, and county of Edinburgh.

The property lands of this eſtate amount to above 860 Scots acres, and, including feu-duties, pay 1405 l. 19 s. 2 d. Sterling of groſs yearly rent. There is an excellent manſion-houſe, offices, and garden, alſo a conſiderable quantity of old and young planting upon the eſtate. It holds blench of the Crown, and is valued in the ceſs books of the county at 1440 l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the teinds of part of the barony. The whole are valued, and within a few ſhillings of being exhauſted.

Part of this eſtate has been long incloſed, and, by the laſt leaſes, the tenants are taken bound to incloſe the remainder, which is nearly completed. There are promiſing appearances of coal in the grounds, and, on that account, coal is reſerved in the vaſſals feu-charters.

The eſtate of Gogar is ſituated within four meaſured miles of the city of Edinburgh; and the turnpike roads from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, by Linlithgow and by Bathgate, both paſs through the grounds.

Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant-ſtreet, Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain. Thomas Ferguſſon tenant in Gogar, will ſhow the lands.

Lands in the county of Linlithgow.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 8th Auguſt next, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon.

THE LANDS of POTISHAW, lying in the pariſh of Whitburn, and county of Linlithgow, upon the great road from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, within a mile of the town of Whitburn, and two miles of the town of Bathgate, conſiſting of about 140 Scots acres, excluſive of moſs. They are held feu of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty, and the teinds are valued and nearly exhauſted.

The principal part of this Farm is in graſs, and in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion, the rent of the whole about 80 l. Sterling. There is a ſubſtantial farm ſteading on the lands; they afford an exceeding good ſituation for building, and there is free ſtone on the grounds, which are all ſubſtantially incloſed with ſtone dykes; and there is a thriving plantation of about 8 acres.

The neighbourhood abounds in coal and lime, and there is the beſt acceſs to the lands from all quarters, by turnpike roads.

Mr Ramſay, innkeeper at Whitburn, and Mr Swan, innkeeper at Eaſter Whitburn, will ſhow the lands; and for particulars, application may be made to James Gray, writer, merchant-ſtreet, Edinburgh, or to the proprietor, at Gardener's Hall, near Edinburgh.

Sale of Lands in the county of Stirling.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Friday the 29th day of June curt. to begin at one o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of TORWOOD; alſo theſe detached FARMS, called CRAWNEST, LOCHS, and BELLSDYKE, all lying in the pariſhes of Larbert and Airth, and county of Stirling.

The ſituation of Torwood is remarkably beautiful, commanding a delightful and moſt extenſive proſpect, and there are a great quantity of valuable trees of various kinds upon the lands. There is a part of the Torwood of conſiderable value, lying to the north of the road, leading from Falkirk to Stirling, which is held few of the proprietor of Torwood, and is now in non-entry, ſo that the purchaſer will be entitled to an entry from the vaſſal.—The ſoil of the other farms is extremely good, and their vicinity to Carron Works greatly enercaſes their value.

The lands of Torwood, and each of the farms, will be put up to roup ſeparately.

For farther particulars apply to John Dundas, clerk to the ſignet.

William Lewis, at the houſe of Canonhall, will ſhow the grounds.

Sale of Lands in Argyleſhire.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Eſtate of KILDUSKLAND, comprehending the lands of Kilduſkland, properly ſo called, Auchindarroch, or Oakfield, Upper and Nether Bracklies, Ardriſſaig, Attichuan, and Brenſcorline, in the pariſh of South Knapdale, and county of Argyle, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Loch Fine, twenty-two miles ſouth from Inveraray, and through which the great line of road from thence to Campbelton runs.

AS ALSO, the Lands of KILMICHELL-INVERLUSSAY, in the pariſh of North Knapdale, ſituated on Loch Sween, upon the weſt coaſt of the diſtrict or diviſion of Argyle, and which joins the eſtate of Kilduſkland in the higher or muir parts of the country, lying between theſe two lochs; and likewiſe the mid ſuperiority, and feu-duty of the lands of Dail and Craiglaſs, the property of Archibald Stewart Macarthur, Eſq; lying in the ſaid pariſh of South Knapdale.

Theſe lands lie all contiguous, form a very compact eſtate and abound with game of all kinds. The lakes and arms of the ſea in the neigbbourhood afford plenty of all kinds of freſh and ſalt water fiſh. Upon the lands, which are within a very few hours ſailing of Greenock, there are ſeveral falls of water, which would anſwer extremely well for turning mills, or any kind of machinery. And this eſtate, upon the whole, in point of beauty and every accommodation, can ſeldom be equalled, and ſcarce ſurpaſſed by any land property of the ſame extent and value.

Upon the eſtate of Kilduſkland, and the lands of Inverluſſay, there are extenſive natural oak, and other woods, all well incloſed, and in a very thriving condition; and on the farm of Oakfield, a conſiderable number of fine old planted trees, beſides ſeveral young plantations well incloſed, and very thriving. The courſe of the propoſed navigable canal between Loch Crinan and Loch Fine is through the low grounds of this farm, on which the opening of the canal into Loch Fine will likewiſe probably fall to be.

On the Farm of Oakfield, there is a large commodious manſion-houſe and offices, which were built about eighteen years ago; ſome of the apartments in the houſe are not yet finiſhed, but the moſt part of the materials neceſſary for that purpoſe are collected, depoſited in the houſe, and ready to be applied for completing it. The purchaſer will on ſix months previous notice, be entitled to enter to the poſſeſſion of the farm of Oakfield, as well as the manſion-houſe and offices.

The preſent rent of the whole lands, including the feu-duties of Dail and Craiglaſs, and the annual returns from the weedings of the woods, is above 600 l. Sterling. But upon the expiry of the preſent leaſes, which will be in about ſeven years hence, and a very moderate expenditure in draining and incloſing ſome of the grounds, a conſiderable augmentation may with great reaſon and probability be expected.

The title deeds of the lands, which are clear and unexceptionable, the current tacks, a rental of the whole, and ſurveys of the farms of Oakfield, and Kilmichell-Inverluſſay are to be ſeen in the hands of John Macneil, writer in Inveraray; and copies of the rental, and of the inventaries of the title deeds, and of the current leaſes, will be ſhewn by Major Campbell of Aſkomell, the proprietor, at Campbeltown, Allan Macdougall, writer to the ſignet, and George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh; to any of whom, ſuch as intend to become purchaſers, and are deſirous of further information reſpecting the premiſſes, are requeſted to apply.

Judicial Sale by Adjournment,

And Upſet Price Reduced.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 21ſt June 1787, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, the following SUBJECTS, which pertained to James Grant of Carron, viz.

An HERITABLE DEBT of 800 l. Sterling of principal, with annualrents due thereon ſince the term of Martinmas 1778, conſtituted by heritable bond over the lands and barony of Redcaſtle, lying in the pariſhes of Kilernan and Kilmuir, and ſhire of Roſs, and to which the ſaid James Grant of Carron has right by progreſs; the value of which heritable debt is proven to be,

Principal ſum in ſaid bond, - L. 800 0 0
Intereſt due thereon ſince Martinmas 1778, to the 14th December 1786, when the ſaid debt was firſt expoſed to ſale, - 323 12 3
Sum at which the ſaid debt was firſt expoſed to ſale, - - - L. 1123 12 3

But which is now to be expoſed to ſale at the upſet price of 1000 l. Sterling.

The titles and articles of ſale are in the office of Mr Alexander Roſs, depute-clerk of Seſſion.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

By Adjournment.

Lands in Dumfries-ſhire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 27th day of June 1787, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, in one or more lots,

The LANDS and ESTATE of LAIRDHOLME, LINHALL, and RAVENSHILL, which belonged to the deceaſed William Johnſton of Lairdholme, lying in the pariſh of Tundergarth, and ſhire of Dumfries.

The proven free rent of the above lands is 118 l. 7 s. 4 d. Sterling, which was formerly valued at 20 years purchaſe, or 2367 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling; but the upſet-price is now reduced to 19 years purchaſe, or 2248 l. 19 s. 4 d.

Theſe lands hold feu of ſubjects ſuperior; they are agreeably ſituated upon the water of Milk, within five miles of Lockerby and Eccleſechan, and four from the lime-quarries of Blacketrigg. They are very extenſive, conſiſting of arable, meadow, and paſture ground, in a proper proportion.—The firſt is of a fine ſharp ſoil—The laſt fit both for ſheep and black cattle. The whole being almoſt in a ſtate of nature, are capable of great improvement, which may be carried on at a moderate expence. There are large peat moſſes in different parts of the eſtate, which are very valuable, fewel being ſcarce in that part of the country. A manſion-houſe, garden, and offices, are alſo on the premiſſes, with a conſiderable quantity of young wood, natural and planted.

If more agreeable to offerers, the above lands will be expoſed in the two following lots:

LOT I. To conſiſt of the Lands of Lairdholme and Linhall, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Johnſton, the proven free rent of which is 83 l. 12 s. 8 d. Sterling.—Upſet-price, at 19 years purchaſe 1589 l. 8 d.

On this lot is the manſion-houſe, garden, and offices.

LOT II. To conſiſt of the Farm of Ravenshill, poſſeſſed by Thomas Johnſton, at 34 l. 14 s. 8 d. of nett rent, after all deductions.—Upſet-price of this lot at 19 years purchaſe, is above 659 l. 18 s. 8 d.

The articles of roup and title-deeds will be ſeen at the office of Mr Kilpatrick depute-clerk of Seſſion; and further information may be got by applying to James Thomſon writer to the ſignet, Hanover-ſtreet, or to Mr Peter Bell at Carterton, near Moffat, the factor on the eſtate.

Lands in Aberdeenſhire.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Friday the 10th day of Auguſt, in the New Inn of Aberdeen at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtates of PREMNAY and LIKLYHEAD, in the pariſh of Premnay and ſhire of Aberdeen, all holding of the Crown, and whereof the free yearly rent, converting the victual at only 10 s. per boll is 800 l. 1 s. 5 d. Sterling. They lie contiguous, in the heart of a pleaſant and populous country, where there is plenty of game, and a trouting river.

The lands are of great extent, and remarkably well accommodated with inexhauſtible moſs, and abundance of paſture. The climate is early, the ſoil naturally as rich, ſtrong, and ſubſtantial as any in the county of Aberdeen; and the fields, which are beautiful, are now all under a regular courſe of infield culture and management. The farm-houſes are in general in good condition, and ſome of them covered with ſlate. There is a complete right to the teinds, which are alſo valued, and the miniſter's ſtipend was lately augmented. All the marches are clear.

This valuable property will be expoſed either altogether at 18,000 l. Sterling, or in the two following lots, viz.—1. The Mains and Manor-place of Liklyhead, the Lands of Auchleven, Millbiggen, Clayford, Dikenook, Kirkford, Broadford, Burnend, Redrig, Weſtbiggen, and part of Newton of Premnay, with the mill of Auchleven, and multures, whereof the free rent is 505 l. 4 s. 7 d. And, 2dly, The Lands of Barns or Netherhall, Milntown of Barns, Kirktown of Premnay, Burryhillock, Daies, and part of Newton of Premnay, with the mills of Barns and multures, whereof the free rent is 294 l. 16 s. 10 d. Sterling. Each of theſe lots affords a freehold qualification in the county. Upon Lot I. there is wood to the value of above 700 l. Sterling; and this lot will be ſet up at 11,615 l. Sterling.

The whole eſtate of Overhall is aſtricted to the mill of Barns in Lot II.; and the upſet-price of this lot is to be 6785 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, rentals, and title-deeds, which are unexceptionable, will be ſhown by John Gordon, Eſq; of Craig, or George Moir, Eſq; of Scottſtown, at Aberdeen; and copies of the rentals and articles by Andrew Stuart junior, writer to the ſignet at Edinburgh. Mr Gordon, at the houſe of Liklyhead will ſhow the lands.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET upon Graſſums, and for ſuch term of years as ſhall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday 1788, the following FARMS, all lying in the county of Peebles, viz.

Pariſh of STOBO.

Farms.	*Poſſeſſors.*	*Rent.*
EASTER HAPPREW,	James Gibſon,	L. 131 0 0
WESTER HAPPREW,	John Alexander,	158 0 0
Pariſh of NEWLANDS.		
NETHER DROCHIL,	Thomas Hall,	78 0 0
OVER DROCHIL,	Robert Symington,	43 0 0
WHITESIDE,	James Murray,	109 0 0
FLEMINGTON MILL,	James Murray,	90 0 0
Pariſh of PEEBLES.		
EDSTON,	Alex. Horſburgh and John Salton,	149 0 0
JEDDERFIELD,	David Grieve,	18 4 6
Pariſh of LYNE.		
LYNE and HALLYNE,	Alexander Gray,	94 4 2
HAMILDEAN,	Alexander Gray,	71 5 0

N. B. The three laſt mentioned farms may be entered to at Whitſunday firſt 1787.

Such perſons as incline to become tackſmen of any of the above farms, will pleaſe give in their propoſals to John Tait, writer to the ſignet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and none of the offers will be made public, excepting ſuch as ſhall be accepted of.

N. B. The farms will be ſhown by John Hunter in Peebles, baron-officer of the eſtates.

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